

## THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING,

South and Bank Streets,  
RICHMOND, VA.

The Daily Times is served by carriers in this city and Manchester for 12 cents a week. By Mail, \$5.00 a year.

The Sunday Times—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

The Weekly Times—One dollar a year by mail. Specimen copies sent free.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance. Reading notices in reading matter time, 15 cents per line. Nonparel leaded, 12 cents per line.

All communications and correspondence should be addressed to The Times Company.

Remitt by draft, check, postoffice order, or registered letter.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 540; editorial rooms, No. 306.

THE TIMES COMPANY,  
Richmond, Va.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

Forecast for Virginia and North Carolina: Snow and rain; warmer.

Mayor Ellyson submitted his annual message to the City Council last night. The new Presbyterian church in Manchester was dedicated.

It has been decided to hold a county primary election in Henrico. The King's Daughters held a meeting. The Common Council, the Grounds and Buildings Committee, the Board of Public Interests and the ladies interested in the Carnival de la Mer met.

Edward Enoch, of Danville, was indicted for the murder of James Gravett yesterday. A Young Men's Christian Association building may be erected in Danville. The shipments of manufactured tobacco from Danville during the past month amounted to 60,000 pounds.

James Gray was drowned at Newport News Saturday night. Mrs. Virginia Gordon and Captain R. Phillips, of Norfolk, died yesterday. Fire in Lexington yesterday gutted the old "Stone-wall" Jackson building. An Englishman claiming to be Lord Day was arrested in Staunton yesterday charged with petit larceny. A. P. Wilkinson, a grocer of Staunton, failed yesterday.

IN THE SENATE.—The House amendment to the Tonnage Subsidy bill was passed, and the bill now goes to the President. Mr. Gray was appointed an additional member of the select committee on commercial relations with Canada. Mr. Manderson was elected president pro-tem of the Senate, succeeding Mr. Ingham. The credentials of James H. Kyle as Senator from South Dakota, and of John R. Gordon as Senator from Georgia, were filed. House bill relating to the treaty of reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands, and the joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, to be immediately available, were passed. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed with one amendment. The conference report on the bill was passed. The bill was temporarily laid aside, and the conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was agreed to. At 4 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 10 P. M.

IN THE HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurrent, and the bill was sent to a conference. Senate bills were passed for the erection of a new main building in Philadelphia at a cost not to exceed \$200,000 and for the erection of a new custom-house to be sold for \$100,000 and the proceeds to be used for constructing the new building. Senate bill granting a pension of \$2500 a year to the widow of Admiral Porter was passed. The conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was agreed to. The conference report on the Copyright bill was reported. An amendment was arrived at on all except the provision that the home copyright shall not prevent the importation of like articles from abroad. A further conference was ordered. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was sent to conference, and the House took a recess till 8:30 P. M.

NEW YORK.—The decline in cotton continues uninterrupted. The net earnings of the Norfolk and Western road show a slight decrease, while the Richmond and Danville show an increase. Steps were taken yesterday to erect a statue to General Sherman. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-five immigrants arrived in New York yesterday. Bishop Badcock of Massachusetts, is very ill. Mr. Cleveland will remove his law office. The annual election of officers of the Southern Society will take place next Thursday. Captain David La Tourette, of New Jersey, is dead.

FOREIGN.—The Premier of France expects to return to power again, and has approached the Holy See to that end. It is reported that Emperor William has decided not to take any further official steps of retaliation towards France in reference to his mother's treatment. It is said that Mr. Gladstone will give historical sketches of Lady Hamilton, the mistress of Lord Nelson. The number of men employed on the relief railways in Ireland amount to over 5,000. The Journal des Debats, France, has made an attack on the Paris press for its utterances on the Empress Frederick's visit.

GENERAL.—The personnel of the North Carolina Railroad Commission, which will be decided to-night, is attracting a great deal of interest. Governor Fowle yesterday honored a requisition from the people of Virginia for Henderson Donahoe. The North Carolina Assembly will hold three sessions per day during the remainder of the year. The North Carolina Senate defeated the bill to make it a misdemeanor to receive over the legal rate of interest, and passed a bill to incorporate the Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston railroad. The House passed bills repealing the act which prohibits the sale of marketable securities outside of the State, and to require the depositors of other States to be examined before they are allowed to receive in that State. Mrs. Sallie Brown, of Richmond, North Carolina, married her husband on Friday afternoon. A woman, of Richmond, North Carolina, died yesterday. The funeral of the late L. L. Seigler, of Charlotte, North Carolina, took place there Sunday.

SEASIDE.—The publication by the New York Herald of advanced sheets of Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World," Rev. E. C. Bolles, of New York, said to his congregation on Sunday.

And it will be remembered by us all that we were first introduced to this poem in the pages of the daily newspaper. In advance of its formal publication the New York Herald made another point in journalistic enterprise by giving it to its morning readers. How strange it seemed to see its masses of measured and tender lines amid the incongruous news of the day—news of the social, commercial, criminal, political or fashionable world. Some may say that it was a mercenary or sensational motive which they have to underlie so unusual a publication. But I have only praise for it. I envy the newspaper its audience.

Readers of The Times will also recall with pleasure that they were first introduced to this beautiful poem through the columns of this paper, and that it was published simultaneously with its appearance in the Herald.

## POPULATION OF VIRGINIA.

That part of the census report bearing upon the population of this State, which we published in our issue of Sunday, shows that the present number of white inhabitants in Virginia is 1,104,680, and of colored, 610,857. This is an increase of 127,534 for the whites as compared with the enumeration of 1880, and 79,246 for the negroes. The whites have now in this State a clear majority of 463,823, a margin sufficiently wide, it would seem, to assure us in the future against the evils of negro domination.

There is no class in our communities which this enormous numerical preponderance in favor of the white people is more likely to benefit than the negroes themselves. The prospect of a general improvement in their condition is always advanced in proportion to the removal of the very natural fears entertained by the whites, that the colored voters will be used to put the stable administration of our State affairs in jeopardy. The less dangerous the negro becomes as a political factor, the stronger grows the disposition of the whites to regard him with kindness and goodwill, and as far as he deserves it, to extend to him fuller opportunities of promoting his fortunes.

The fact that the Census Report of 1890 discloses a higher rate of numerical expansion for the white people of the South than for the black, will have a very important effect upon the general condition of the negroes in every part of the Southern States, for the reason which we have already mentioned. As their political importance declines, their material prospects will improve as far as a more favorable attitude on the part of the whites can exercise any direct influence upon those prospects.

The disproportion between the two races in Virginia at the present time is likely to increase at a very rapid rate in the course of the decade to expire in 1900. This increase will be hastened by the operation of two facts which will be independent of the natural growth of the whites and blacks.

First, the immigration to this State from the North and West in the course of the next few years promises to be enormous. The development of our mineral resources has already attracted to the more favored parts of the State a very large number of people who were residents of the sections referred to. This number is only the advance guard of an army that will be drawn to our towns and afterwards to our agricultural districts by the advertisement of our different advantages which is now being so earnestly pressed. Immigration of whites to our country districts will have an injurious effect upon the condition of the negroes, for it will accelerate the present tendency towards the division of the soil into small holdings to be cultivated by the owners.

Secondly, there has been developed in recent years a marked disposition among the negroes of the black districts, in consequence of various causes, among them natural restlessness and the depression in agriculture, to disperse. All the counties in Southside Virginia, in which the greater part of the colored population of the State is seated, show a relative decline in the number of their negro inhabitants, not so much from a high death rate as from emigration, many having removed to the North, but a still larger number having settled in other sections of the Commonwealth.

Time will undoubtedly increase this tendency among the negroes to abandon their old communities.

## THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The recent visit of the Empress Frederick to Paris promises to be fruitful of very important results. The bitter hostility of the French towards the Germans, as manifested in their conduct towards the Dowager Empress of Germany, has certainly excited reciprocal feelings of antagonism against them on the part of the Kaiser, and the old spirit of hatred thus revived bodes no good to the future peace of Europe.

The Empress might have expected such a result from her visit. Outside of the fact that France and Prussia are historical enemies, she might have known, and no doubt did know full well, that the wound inflicted upon a comparatively short time ago by the defeat of the soldiers of the Empire under Louis Napoleon at Sedan—resulting in the capture of Paris, the imposition of a heavy war tribute on France, and the loss to that nation of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine—was still rankling, and that the fire of hate kindled thereby were still burning, though perhaps, smothered. She assuredly ought to have known that a visit from her to the French capital, especially if she made any stay there, would be certain to rekindle the smoldering sparks into a flame, and that nothing but trouble could come of it. No matter how much those in authority might have desired to maintain the semblance of peace, and show that amount of courtesy due to the mother of the Emperor, both as an Empress and as a woman, it was to have been expected that the masses could not easily be restrained. Their passions and pride would be aroused, and nothing could induce them to believe that the royal visitor was actuated by any other motive than to flaunt into their faces the victorious German flag, and revive the unhappy memories of their unfortunate and disastrous struggle. It certainly would seem to a looker-on on this side the Atlantic that, as a question of policy alone, a visit to France of any member of the German royal family for any purpose whatever other than diplomatic or international business, would at any time be exceedingly shortsighted, and the effect of the trip of the Dowager Empress has strengthened this opinion.

The mischief has been done, however, and it will be interesting to note its consequences. The young Emperor William, notwithstanding all his protestation of an absorbing desire to maintain the peace of Europe, would naturally like to vent upon the tented field similar to that gained by his great ancestor, Frederick of Prussia, and would be very glad of an opportunity to win the laurels of a soldier for himself if he saw the way clear for the gratification of his ambition. On the other hand, France, still smarting under the humiliation she received in the Franco-Prussian war, would be only too glad to measure arms with the Empire if thereby she stood any chance of recovering the ground lost in that struggle.

When the battle is joined it will be a clash of arms such as the world has rarely seen. Germany will fight to blot France from the map of Europe, while France will fight not only for self-preservation, but to recover the lost territory of which she has been despoiled. In fact, the certain desperation of the conflict will be the only feature of it which will make both sides hate, and consider well before they rush headlong into what may end more in mutual disaster than benefit.

The bitterness of feeling excited by so apparently trivial event as the visit of the Dowager Empress of Germany to France shows clearly how sensitive is the feeling of the two nations towards each other, and how little it

will take to cause an outbreak. It will need all the diplomacy of the great powers to preserve peace. The Franco-German magazine is loaded, and it only requires a little friction to light a match that will cause a mighty explosion.

## WARNING TO FARMERS.

In a recent interview the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Whitehead, offers an emphatic warning to the representatives of the extreme wing in the Farmer's Alliance in this State against the inadvisability from every point of consideration of inaugurating a distinct political movement of their own with a view to the formation of a permanent third party to act independently of the two great political organizations already in existence. This warning, as coming from the official head of the farming interests of Virginia, a man who has had every opportunity and every inducement to acquire thorough knowledge of every thing that is calculated either to promote or retard the welfare of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, should carry great weight with all who are inclined to listen to sound and disinterested advice.

We believe this warning to be just and timely. No element in the various communities of this State is entitled to higher consideration than our farmers, whether regarded in the point of numbers or the importance of their occupation. No element has suffered more heavily in the past; none is suffering as much in the present. Many influences have combined to bring our farmers to the lowest point of depression, from which there is little prospect of their being raised at an early day. But in spite of this they can, as a class, gain nothing by breaking away from the Democratic party and creating a separate political organization. To do so would only create a division which would weaken the Democratic party in a very high degree without giving their own organization sufficient numerical strength to carry out its purpose.

There are no abuses in this State as there were in South Carolina to justify the inauguration of a Farmers' Alliance party independent of the general principles upon which the Alliance was established. There are no local issues of great weight to sustain a movement of this character in Virginia. If the Farmers' Alliance succeeds from both of the old parties, it must do so upon the basis of the general objects which it has in view. These are objects which, as the last Congressional elections plainly showed, are more effectively carried out by the Alliance supporting the Democratic party than by making a separate campaign of its own.

The Democratic party, as its whole history reveals, but more especially its recent history in connection with the tariff, is the friend of the farmer, his vigilant guardian, his earnest supporter. It is eminently the farmers' party. Its roll of legislation is marked by the most stringent measures against monopoly. With ceaseless activity it has fought and overthrown the Republican party on the issue of the high tariff, which has done so much to reduce the farmers to their present condition of depression. It has sternly enforced the principle of economy in the administration of National and State affairs. In every step which it has taken, it has persistently and sedulously kept the interests of the people in view, and the interests of the farmers and the interests of the people are identical.

The Democratic party of Virginia is commended in an overwhelming degree of farmers. Of all the elements that make up our different communities it is most to the interest of those engaged in agriculture to remain true to their party allegiance, because they have such a preponderance in votes that they can secure any reasonable object which they may wish to carry out. Any disposition on their part to secede from the party should be most strongly condemned in the membership of their own order, because jeopardizing the retention of a political power which they already possess.

JOHN WESLEY died on March 2, 1791. On yesterday there was a very general celebration of his centenary both in this country and in England, where his life work was performed. There were few men in the modern history of religious thought and practice who are entitled to a higher degree of veneration and gratitude than the great founder of Methodism. His mission was as distinct as the missions of John Calvin, John Wesley, and John Knox, a mission of reform and revival that swept away old abuses and breathed a new life into the souls of countless multitudes who listened to his words as he spoke on the highways and from the hillside and on city commons.

It is not surprising that in the denomination which he created, he is regarded as holding a place in the company of Moses, Elijah, Paul and Luther. That denomination has expanded in numbers from 135,000 in 1791, the year that Wesley died, to not less than 25,000,000 in 1891. This is a monument to his life which in itself would ensure the immortality of his name.

The deaths of Senators Wilson and Hearst give the Republicans two more majority in the Senate, and a rumor has been started that the revolutionists will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them to press the Force bill to a passage. They may, in their recklessness, make such an effort, but as only about forty-eight hours of life remain to them, and as it is not likely that they can do in that short space of time what they have fruitlessly spent nearly a year in trying to accomplish, it would be decidedly wiser for this Congress to devote the brief remainder of its life to the mass of unfinished legislative legislation yet undisposed of.

In another column we publish a communication calling attention to the law just passed by Congress reconstituting the judicial system of the United States.

The immediate and practical question with us, who shall be the new judge for this circuit?

Our correspondent presents the name of Judge L. L. Lewis, the president of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and it must be conceded that the character and learning of Judge Lewis justify the high esteem in which he is held by all parties and eminently fit him for the position for which he is proposed.

MR. BULLLEY, of Connecticut, was determined that he would not be caught in the same trap with Colonel Watterson. When he wrote that letter to Governor Hill, which he signed as Governor of Connecticut, he had it registered so that the Governor should be sure to get it. Mr. Bullley has since learned that Governor Hill did receive it.

BEN BUTLER is writing his memoirs. They will probably come out just in time to give Dana a chance to fight Cleveland with him again.

GAINES Gets a New Trial. DUNNVILLE, Essex Co. Va., Mar. 2.—[Special.]—Judge A. B. Evans yesterday granted George Gaines a new trial. Gaines was convicted of murder in the first degree at the January term of our County Court for the shooting of Percy Carlton.

See That You are not left. Take a few shares of Fredericksburg Development Company's stock.

## CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Comments on Current Topics Culled From Leading Journals.

Statement of the amount of tax on oleomargarine collected by the Government, by months, since the enactment of the Federal oleomargarine tax law, published in our columns some time ago, showed that from the beginning of the present fiscal year until the end of October collections were made on a much larger production than for the same four months of any of the three preceding years in which the law was in effect. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue now reports that for the seven months, beginning with January, 1891, collections were larger by more than \$100,000 than for the same period of the previous fiscal year. This indicates that the increased production which began last summer has continued, and that, despite the increased severity of State laws, oleomargarine finds a widening market.

Courtship by Daylight.

Mrs. R. Longshore Potts recently delivered a lecture in Louisville on "Courtship by Daylight and Marriage," in which, among other startling propositions, she advanced the suggestion that courtship should be done in the daytime, or, if it had to be done at night, the young man should not stay later than 10 o'clock. A man does not stay later than 10 o'clock, said the doctor, "and why should he select a wife in the dark?"

The question is plausibly put, for in truth, marriage is too often a leap in the dark—and quite as often, perhaps, the woman leaps as darkly as the man. Under the present law, the dominant fact that love is blind, at any rate so that daylight courtship, even though as convenient as the night attire, might fail to improve the woman's judgment of his husband. He might make no better choice of a wife than the man who chooses a wife in the dark. By that time, happily, by a wise provision of nature, matrimony sometimes has the effect of so improving the vision that the happy couple are enabled to discover in each other, by the honey-moon's soft rays, traits which improve them with a series of perfect wedlock. And this is but one of the many compensations by which the marriage state pieces out the shortcomings of the era of unwedded fondly turned courtship.

Mrs. Potts, it is safe to predict, will make few converts by her daylight courtship propaganda. The old style has lasted thus long with undiminished potency through all the mutations of torch light, candle light, whale-oil lamp light, and the present state of modest candlepower, gas, and apparently, it is good for all the coming ages.

The Next Naval Review.

The proposed appropriation of \$250,000 for the expense of the Government in entertaining its foreign guests and taking care of their ships and crews, which was passed by the House of Representatives last week, has been postponed until next week on the suggestion that this will still give ample time for making such a provision. Indeed, it is not yet known to what extent foreign countries will send their navies to the annual review of the President to be held in the harbor of New York. There is already good reason to suppose that for variety, picturesque, and interest it will be the most remarkable naval parade of modern times. The fleet of Spain and Italy, to mention the most important of the Columbian celebration, so calling special attention and honor to the voyage of the great discoverer, can be understood, and other European nations are likely to send representatives of equal rank. By that time many of our new war ships will be in commission, and doubtless it will be arranged to bring back from foreign station duty as large a number as is practicable for the great exhibition. The gathering at Hampton Roads, and the subsequent review in New York harbor, expected for April, 1893, will make a most extraordinary and impressive naval pageant.

Pensions.

In 1886 there were 365,780 pensioners, costing \$26,000,000 last year, \$24,000,000 in 1887, \$23,954, in four years the pensioners increased 172,161, or 47 per cent, and the appropriation \$34,337,564, or 58 per cent. For the fiscal year 1891 the commissioner estimates 607,713 pensioners, calling for \$44,411,745, and last estimate, 596,717, for \$43,000,000, or \$13,000,745. In 1886 the average pension was \$180.41, for 1892 it is estimated at \$206.34, an increase everywhere. Between tariff and pension the candle burns at both ends.

Reliable, Sound, Correct.

(South Boston Times.)

Among the many excellent papers published in the smaller towns of Virginia the South Boston Times, which has only been recently established, and which is under the management of an exceptionally strong editorial staff is rapidly taking the vanguard rank. South Boston is one of the most prosperous and growing towns in Virginia, and it enjoys in The Times, Record and News as creditable journals as are to be found in the State. All are doing most valuable work in promoting the interests of their section of the Commonwealth. The above expression of commendation and encouragement towards the papers of South Boston is especially pleasing to The Times, coming as it does from a paper so new and to one in South as to the scope of its interests, it imports the soundness of its views and the correctness of its conclusions.

THE OYSTER INDUSTRY.

Views of an Old Tongman on the Subject—Several Suggestions Made.

URBANA, Va., Mar. 2.—Mr. R. W. Franklin, inspector of the Fifth district of Middlesex county, says: "I have been a tonger for twenty years. I tong myself, and I tong some one to tong. I plant some oysters, but I do not buy to plant. Oysters have grown scarcer and scarcer on natural rocks. In some places rocks have been broken up entirely. With a little help to cold, I can count forty-seven bushels a day. I can now catch only from eight to fifteen bushels, with a man to cut and tong a part of the time. The forty-seven bushels were worth 15 cents a bushel, but now some are worth from 35 to 40 cents a bushel. The oysters marketed now are inferior to those marketed a few years ago. I am not in favor of a culling law, such as Maryland has, but I think the season ought to be shorter. The season ought to begin September 1st and end April 30th. The taking out of May, and one-half of September will keep the tongers from taking the little oysters from the rocks. While I don't think much of what is called a culling law, I do think that the present law as to culling ought to be enforced. Roughing, or taking shell, and everything that the tongers bring up will quickly break up the rocks. I think there is twice as much ground occupied as is returned for taxation. We have no means of measuring the ground and the tongers at the amount. There ought to be a survey, so as to know exactly how much ground there is. There ought to be 21 an acre rent on the ground, but no tax on the planted oysters. A commission of three good men should be appointed to make a survey of the ground. When there is a dispute as to whether certain ground is natural rock or not, oyster-men may be consulted, but the decision of the commissioners ought to be final. All ground not declared to be natural rock ought to be assigned for planting if any one wants it. If oysters are so scarce on a ground that a planter would pay out more in money for handling the oyster plant on that ground than the natural growth would sell for, then that ground should be taken for planting. The planters should have a ten years' lease to the ground. At the end of the ten years we could see what would be best to be done. There is no trouble about raising oysters from shells, except that it takes three or four years to get marketable oysters from shells. I have seen oysters sold this year at fifty cents a bushel grown on shells in three years. There is a plenty of ground for oyster raising on the Rappahannock, but people are afraid to take it up under the present uncertainty. One man wanted me to assign ten acres to him when there seemed to be a chance of getting a fifteen years' lease, but he would not take the ground after Governor McKim vetoed the Oyster bill. This man had hired a man to cut the stakes for marking off the ground. He said eighteen months was nothing for planting shells and he would not have ground when the tenure was so uncertain. In case of a change in the law the present occupiers should have the refusal of grounds if they are actually using, provided they have complied with the present law, no one ought to hold ground just for the natural growth. Unoccupied grounds should be assigned to

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

first applicants for them. There ought not to be any self-respecting.

The tax on measuring oysters ought to be of galvanized iron, and they ought to be stamped by the State. Under the present law, a tonger may pay a license for ten cents a quarter for three quarters, or they keep an account of the oysters they sell and pay forty cents on the hundred dollars' worth caught. In some places they get license for ten cents a quarter, claiming that they catch only 433 worth of oysters a quarter. One man with such a license boasted that he caught 300 worth of oysters in one week. License ought to be fixed at not less than \$2.50 nor more than \$5 a boat. The clerks of the counties ought to issue the licenses, and the clerks of the inspector gets fifty cents for numbering a boat. In this county the court held that a boat may keep the same number year after year without paying the license anew every season. Surely the same law ought to be administered everywhere alike.

Yes, all are agreed that the planting of shells will make oysters abundant.

A MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

The Act to Reconstitute the Judicial System in the United States.

Editor The Times:

On Saturday Congress passed an act to reconstitute the judicial system of the United States. It provides for a court of appeals in each judicial circuit, of which there are nine. The Court of Appeals is composed of the present circuit judge, a new circuit judge to be appointed by the President, and one of the present district judges, but the court may be held by the two circuit judges, which really makes them the court.

Wherever the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court grows out of the diverse citizenship of the parties alone in cases arising under the patent laws, the revenue laws, and the mining laws, the great bulk of this new court, and it is not to be expected, however, that a constitutional or other Federal question will be involved in a case that appeals directly from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the present jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States over the highest courts of the States remains as it has been.

It is obvious that this act is one of vast importance to the people of the States of Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the States which constitute the Fourth judicial circuit, and it is a matter of prime importance to them that the government judge shall be a man of high character and of the highest place. As the present Circuit Judge is a Marylander, that State cannot, of course, expect to put forward a candidate. Ought not Virginia to have the place? Whether she ought, or whether she ought not, as a matter of right, she has a right to be heard, and she should ask the President to appoint to it, and that is Hon. L. L. Lewis, president of the Virginia Court of Appeals.

We cannot, of course, expect the President to appoint a Democrat, and as he must have a Republican, where is one to be found? The fact is that the people of the circuit as Judge Lewis. He is a Republican of the straightest sort, it is true, but he is a gentleman in the highest sense of the word. No man enjoys the confidence and esteem of all classes more than Judge Lewis. He is a man of high character, and he has made a record and a reputation as a jurist that would do honor to the new court.

We hope the press and bar of the State will take the matter up, and with one voice ask the President to appoint Judge Lewis. And why should not our sister States of the circuit join in the movement? They may hunt the circuit over and there will find no man who will judge their causes more impartially, more uprightly and more fearlessly.

LEADING CASES CONSUMPTION.

Deaths in the City Last Week.—Dr. Oppenheimer's Report.

The report of the president of the Board of Health, for last week shows:

Whole number of deaths in the city, exclusive of still births, 20; 9 white and 11 colored.

Still births, 3 white and 3 colored.

Cause of death: Asthma, 1; cholera, 1; consumption, 2; white and 5 colored; convulsions, 1 white and 1 colored; cyanosis, 1 colored; debility—general, 1 colored; diarrhoea, 1 colored; dropsy, 1 colored; erysipelas, 1 colored; fevers, typhoid, 1 white; heart failure, 1 white; infantile lockjaw, 1 white; marasmus, 1 white; meningitis, 1 colored; old age, 1 white; peritonitis, 1 colored; pneumonia, 1 colored; premature birth, 1 colored; tetanus, 1 colored; tetanus, 1 colored.

Mean temperature for week ending February 28, 1891, 48.5°; for week ending March 1, 1891, 48.6°.

Rainfall: For week ending February 28, 1891, 2.53 inches; for week ending March 1, 1891, 1.16 inches.

Rate of mortality of whole population, 17.74 per 1,000 per annum; white population, 9.95 per 1,000 per annum; colored population, 27.37 per 1,000 per annum.

Sex and color: Males, 1 white and 11 colored; females, 5 white and 9 colored. Age: Under 10, 3 white and 1 colored; 10 months to 12, 1 colored; 3 years to 5, 1 colored; 10 years to 20, 1 colored; 20 years to 30, 4 colored; 30 years to 40, 1 white; 40 years to 50, 2 white and 2 colored; 50 years to 60, 3 colored; 60 years to 70, 1 colored; 70 years to 80, 3 white and 2 colored.

Civilization: Single, 4 white and 12 colored; married, 2 white and 3 colored; widowers, 2 white and 1 colored; widows, 2 white and 1 colored.

Nativity: Richmond, 14; other parts of United States, 12; England, 2; unknown, 1.

Locality: Marshall ward, 2 white and 2 colored; Jefferson ward, 1 white and 2 colored; Madison ward, 1 white and 3 colored; Monroe ward, 4 white and 2 colored; Clay ward, 1 colored; Raleigh ward, 5 colored; all other wards, 1 white and 4 colored; penitentiary, 1 colored.

Comparative weekly mortality: For week ending February 28, 1891, 9 white and 20 colored; for week ending March 1, 1891, 16 white and 25 colored.

For week ending February 28, 1891, 2 white and 3 colored; for week ending March 1, 1891, 0 white and 6 colored.

DAUGHTERS OF THE KING.

Richmond Circles Arranging to Entertain Visiting Sisters.

A general meeting of the various circles of King's Daughters in Richmond was held in the class room of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the convention of King's Daughters which is to be held in this city. Mrs. Fannie Boykin, first vice-president, presided and opened the meeting with religious exercises. The secretary being sick Miss Peterkin stated to the meeting what had been done at the last meeting.

Mrs. Boykin read Mrs. O. G. Keen's report on what had been done towards making a success of the convention and the entertainment of the delegates.

The ladies feel no doubt that the necessary money will be raised, but in her report Mrs. Keen stated that out of a large number of letters written to King's Daughters in this city she had received six or seven answers, all declining to entertain. She insisted that arrangements should be made at once. There will be, it is supposed, between twenty and thirty delegates, and entertainment was provided for the majority of them. Mrs. Keen, No. 319 east Franklin street, is the proper one to be seen by those who are willing to entertain delegates, and as there are several yet to be arranged for, it is desired that all who can, will lend a helping hand.

Admission was taken in the meeting making the King's Sons in Richmond to accompany with the King's Daughters in making donations to a church.

Read Seaboard advertisement in another column. Notice for society in its relation to Richmond. Thirty-five sold yesterday. Call at the office of Bowman, Russell & Shuman, 1201 Main street, and get a list of the grounds. Investors in this property will be sure to make a handsome profit within a year 1891. Street railroad to be laid to the property within six months.

The New York Sewing Machine Company is the next industry secured for East 10th street. It will then cut fifty machines per day, and will employ 200 females. The factory is expected to be in operation by July 1st. This is a fine plant, and was secured by the vice-president and secretary on their recent trip North.

HICKOK'S NO. 1. H. D. C. FIG. AND